

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Spearfish Fisheries Center

Lawrence County, SOUTH DAKOTA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

Patrick Andrews 1/12/93

241

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NPS FORM 10-900 (Rev. 8-86) OMB No. 1024-0018 [SD-SHPO # ECA-OH-597-1/89]
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United States Department of the Interior -- National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES -- REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION AND AMENDMENT

1. Name of Property

historic name: Spearfish Fisheries Center (Spearfish Hatchery)
other name/ site number: D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

2. Location

street & number: Off Canyon Street near City Park /NA/ not for publication
city, town: Spearfish /NA/ vicinity
state: SOUTH DAKOTA code: SD county: Lawrence code: SD 081 zip code: 57783

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property:		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
/ / private	/ / building(s)	6	6	buildings
/ / public-local	/XX/ district	1		sites
/ / public-state	/ / site	10	1	structures
/XX/ public-federal	/ / structure			objects
	/ / object	17	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared by

name/title: John E. Rau, National Register Coordinator
organization: South Dakota State Historical Pres. Center date: August 28, 1991
street & number: 3 E. Main, P. O. Box 417 telephone: 605-677-5314
city or town: Vermillion state: SOUTH DAKOTA zip code: 57069

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property name

, Lawrence
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination / / request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets / / does not meet the National Register criteria. / / See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Dave Olsen
Dave Olsen, Asst. Director - Refuges and Wildlife, FWS

State or Federal agency or bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets / / does not meet the National Register Criteria.
/XX/ See continuation sheet.

On Fishburn
Signature of commenting or other official

Date

South Dakota SHPO
State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ see continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ see continuation sheet
determined not eligible for

the National Register
removed from the National
Register

☐ other, (explain) _____

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

Date

1/12/93

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The property was originally nominated as the Spearfish Hatchery, but soon after listing the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service requested that the property be renamed the Spearfish Fisheries Center. Currently, it is known locally as the D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery (entered as new "Other Name"), which reflects its new function as an interpretive center devoted to the history of fish conservation nationwide and the impact that Superintendent D. C. Booth (1899-1933) had on that history.

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The original nomination document classified the property as a "site." However, under the current guidelines for classifying property types, the property is better classified as a "district," since it contains several resource types of both contributing and noncontributing status.

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It has become apparent to the South Dakota SHPO and local officials of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that several items of the existing nomination documentation for the Spearfish Fisheries Center (originally nominated as the Spearfish Hatchery), NRIS Reference Number 78003438, need to be changed in order to reflect the true history and significance of the resource. These items include: addition of Other Name, change in Category of Property, change in Area of Significance, extension of Period of Significance, and boundary increase. In addition, revisions of the Item 7 description essay and the Item 8 Statement of Significance are appropriate. Therefore, an entirely new nomination document is proposed. This new document has been prepared by staff of the South Dakota SHPO in cooperation with local officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Documentation is based on guidelines and regulations found in "National Register Bulletin 8: Use of Nomination Documentation in the Part 1 Certification Process" (09-24-81, rev. 04-84); in "National Register Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (09-30-86) and its supplement (05-14-87); and in 36 C.F.R. 60.14. Much of the material for the new document is based on research conducted since the property was listed in the National Register in 1978.

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page 3: Spearfish Fisheries Center
property name

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6. Function or Use (enter categories from instructions)

Historic functions:

AGRICULTURE/Fishing Facility
(Fish Hatchery)

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials:

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

Stone

roof Wood

other Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance: /XX/ see continuation sheet

8. Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in
relation to other properties: /XX/ / / /

 nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria /XX/ A / /B / /C / /D

Criteria Considerations / /A / /B / /C / /D / /E / /F / /G

Areas of Significance (enter from instructions)

Conservation

Period of Significance

1898-1941

Significant Dates

1898

1905

c. 1939

Significant Person

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

**State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations,
and periods of significance noted above /XX/ see continuation sheet**

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Situated near the city park at the southern end of Canyon Street in the City of Spearfish, South Dakota, the Spearfish Fisheries Center (Spearfish Hatchery/D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery) is a collection of buildings and structures originally used for regional fish conservation management. Historic construction began in 1898 and continued into the late 1930s. Located within the narrow valley of Spearfish Creek, the 10.67 acre complex is surrounded by small hills and an abundance of conifer and deciduous trees. A small stream that empties into Spearfish Creek flows through the district and provides water for the facility.

The resources include: (see also scaled map)

Five (5) rearing ponds, 1898 to circa 1939 (Contributing)-- The pond walls and floors are constructed of cut and rubble stone masonry using indigenous materials. Originally, there was one large pond, but in the mid-to-late 1930s WPA crews altered it creating the present multiple-pond arrangement.

Four (4) raceways, circa-1939 (Contributing)-- The shallow, long raceways, constructed of poured concrete floors and sidewalls, were used for sorting, inventorying, and controlling disease among various species of trout. WPA crews built these structures to replace early earthen raceways.

Maintenance Building, recent construction (noncontributing)-- The rectangular maintenance building is constructed of concrete block masonry and is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Four large overhead doors punctuate the east axial facade.

Informational Kiosk, new construction (noncontributing)-- This kiosk is a small four-sided structure of wood frame construction resting on a concrete pad and capped by an asphalt-shingled pyramidal roof. It contains informational panels about the history and process of fish culture management at the hatchery.

Visitor Information Building, new construction (noncontributing)-- Used to shelter visitors' guides while on duty, this portable rectangular log building features very shallow square notches and a wood-shingled asphalt roof.

Hatchery Building and Visitor Center, 1898-99 (Contributing)-- Originally used to house the main hatchery operations and for a superintendent's residence, the hatchery building and visitor center is the oldest resource in the district. It now serves as an interpretive museum of fish culture artifacts. Situated on a high point overlooking the entire complex, it is a large one-and-one-half story wood frame building with a broad two-story tower projecting above the northeast (front) corner. It displays stylistic

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influences from Adirondack Rustic, Craftsman, and Queen Anne architectural trends. Rising from a rusticated sandstone masonry foundation, the wood frame first-story walls are clad with drop siding, and the upper sidewalls and gables are covered with shingles. The main block of the building is capped by a broad gable roof, and the tower is capped by a pyramidal roof with flared eaves. All roof surfaces are covered with wood shingles and feature exposed rafter ends. The small open entry porch on the northeast corner is appointed with ornate turned columns, balusters, and brackets. Interior details include exposed roof trusses, hardwood floors, and wood-work.

Ice House, new replica (noncontributing)-- Replicated from period photographs, the ice house is a tall single-story wood frame building covered with wood shingles and capped by a wood-shingled gable roof. A wooden gabled cupola rises from the roof peak. The building is used to house the National Fish Culture Hall of Fame.

Oil House, recent construction (noncontributing)-- This small storage facility is constructed of concrete block masonry and is capped by a asphalt-shingled gable roof.

Residence 1, circa-1935 (Contributing)-- This worker's residence is a small one-and-one-half story wood frame bungalow. It features period six-over-one windows and gabled dormers.

Residence 2, recent construction (noncontributing)-- This worker's residence is a small one-story rectangular building. It was moved onto the property in recent years.

Garage 1, recent construction (noncontributing)-- This one-stall wood frame garage is sheathed with masonite siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Open pole-construction lean-tos project from each axial facade. It was built to accommodate the occupants of Residence 2.

Superintendent's Residence/D. C. Booth House, 1905 (Contributing)-- Built to provide modern, comfortable living quarters for D. C. Booth and his family, the Superintendent's Residence is a large wood frame Neo-Colonial Revival dwelling rising from a masonry foundation of rusticated native sandstone. The walls are sheathed with clapboard siding, while the gables, with Classical broken returns, are clad with shingles. An off-center main entry door on the northeast facade is surrounded by sidelights and a transom. The house also features two expansive open porches with Classical columns, huge oval windows in the upper story facades, a bay window on the lower level of the east facade, and a second-story balcony on the rear

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(southwest) facade. Generally unaltered from historic times, the interior is appointed with period furniture and Booth family memorabilia. Well executed Classical Revival details, such as the Ionic columns between the foyer and parlor, are found throughout the house. Reportedly, it was the first house in Spearfish to have both hot water radiation heating and concrete sidewalks.

Garage 2, circa-1925 (Contributing)-- This one-stall wood frame garage is sheathed with clapboard siding and is capped by an asphalt-shingled gable roof. Probably constructed to house a vehicle for Superintendent Booth, it resembles slightly the form and detail of the Booth House. It has been fitted with a modern fiberglass overhead door. Fenestration includes unique horizontal sliding sash windows on both axial facades. An open pole-construction lean-to projects from the south axial facade.

Garage 3, circa-1939 (Contributing)-- Erected by WPA crews, Garage 3 is a one-story rough-cut sandstone masonry building capped by a gable roof. Large sliding doors pierce one gable end.

Garage 4, circa-1939 (Contributing)-- Erected by WPA crews, Garage 4 is a one-story rough-cut sandstone masonry building capped by a gable roof. Large sliding doors pierce one gable end. It is identical to and adjacent to Garage 3.

Masonry Bridge, circa-1898 (Contributing)-- Carrying the main entry driveway off Canyon Street over the stream that flows through the district is a picturesque stone masonry arch bridge. Constructed of native limestone, the bridge features a massive stone arch with a large, smooth keystone and stepped sidewalls with poured concrete caps.

Although no longer functional, original cypress pipes once used to transfer water from the stream to the ponds, raceways, and hatchery building are visible above ground at several locations throughout the district. In addition, numerous small rubblestone retaining walls and earthworks dating from Superintendent Booth's tenure are located about the hatchery complex. (The historic built landscape features of the hatchery grounds make up a single Contributing site.)

Modern concrete and asphalt paths and driveways circulate throughout the district.

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Under Criterion A of the National Register Criteria, the Spearfish Fisheries Center (Spearfish Hatchery/D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery) is significant in the area of conservation, because for over eighty years it served the Black Hills and upper plains regions as a principal fish rearing and management facility. The fishery introduced trout to Black Hills streams creating a popular recreational activity for residents and tourists. In addition, in the early 20th Century the hatchery managed the fisheries of Yellowstone National Park. It now serves as a national museum devoted to the history of fish culture management. Under the South Dakota State Historical Preservation Plan the property relates to the historic context labeled: V.F. Depression and Rebuilding/Recreation and Tourism.

The Spearfish Hatchery was established in 1898 for propagation and management of trout in the Black Hills. At that time, the U. S. Government secured an irregular wedge-shaped parcel of 10.67 acres, on which to locate the facility. Soon, construction began on a main building to house hatching tanks and to provide office space and living quarters for the superintendent. The building, completed in 1899 at a cost of \$5,995., displays the influence of Adirondack Rustic, Craftsman, and Queen Anne design concepts. Situated on a commanding rise overlooking the hatchery grounds, it was then and is now the principal feature of the complex. It is the only known survivor of several identical hatchery buildings constructed around the country at about the same time.¹ This construction phase also included a free-standing shingled ice house, which was demolished several years later. The main building is now the visitor center for the interpretive facility and houses fish culture artifacts. Recently, the ice house was replicated from historic photographs and now houses the National Fish Culture Hall of Fame.

D. C. Booth (b. 1868, d. 1938) became the first superintendent of the facility in 1899. Under his direction, the hatchery became one of the most active fisheries in the United States. Various species of nonnative trout were introduced in large quantities to Black Hills streams creating a significant recreational pastime and tourist attraction. In 1901, the government assigned to the Spearfish Hatchery the task of managing trout fisheries in Yellowstone National Park, some 500 miles west of Spearfish. The project continued under the direction of Superintendent Booth for at least a decade.

1. The archives of the D. C. Booth Fish Historic Fish Hatchery contain historic photographs of identical hatchery buildings in Manchester, Iowa; Bozeman, Montana; Neosho, Missouri; as well as other unidentified locations in the eastern United States. None of these buildings are extant.

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In fact, for many years the hatchery was a principal rearing center for lakes and streams for the surrounding region including parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

In 1905, the government built a large residence on the hatchery site in order to provide updated living quarters for Superintendent Booth and his family. At the time, this large Neo-Colonial Revival dwelling was one of the most modern houses in Spearfish. It boasted the first use of both hot water radiation heating and concrete sidewalks in the community. In addition, it displays an abundance of fine period appointments. Historically, it was the setting for many community events and social affairs hosted by the Booth family. Today it is furnished with period furniture and personal mementos of the Booth family and is open seasonally to the public as part of the interpretive facility.

In November, 1933, Booth retired after many years of devotion to fish culture service and involvement in civic and social affairs of the local community. He and his wife lived in a small cabin not far from the hatchery grounds. D. C. Booth died in 1938 in Dallas, Texas, while visiting his son.

In about 1939, Works Progress Administration crews made several improvements to the hatchery grounds, including reconfiguration of the rearing ponds to their present appearance and construction of two rubblestone masonry garages.

After World War II, the mission of the hatchery changed to a rearing site and administrative center. It no longer was used a site to hatch fish from eggs, but nevertheless remained a vital link in the production of fish for Black Hills waters.² In 1978, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and restoration of some of the historic buildings began. In 1983, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service closed the hatchery. However, in order to preserve this important early fish culture facility, the property has been developed into a national interpretive museum under the shared management of the City of Spearfish and the Fish and Wildlife Service. It remains a popular tourist attraction. At present, plans are unfolding for rehabilitation of the interpretive facilities of the hatchery-- which include removal of some noncontributing resources; installation of less intrusive driveways, parking areas, and visitor paths; con-

2. Between 1949 and 1951, a new hatchery was constructed about ten miles northwest of Spearfish along the Redwater River. Named the McNenny Fish Hatchery it is now under the management of the State of South Dakota.

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struction of an archive facility that is compatible with the historic buildings and structures; and general enhancement of the historical character of the property.

CHANGE OF AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The original nomination document cited "economy" as an additional area of significance, however, this claim is not justified by the original text. Naturally, the fishery has made a substantial contribution to the local economy, but its role as a conservation facility is better documented. It is therefore recommended that the area of significance of this property be limited to conservation.

CHANGE OF PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The original documented period of significance of the nominated property did not extend beyond the close of the 19th Century. However, since the historic mission of the hatchery and the construction of significant buildings and structures continued well into the 20th Century, the period of significance should extend from 1898, the date of founding and initial construction, to 1941, the established 50-year cut-off date for the National Register.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Spearfish Fisheries Center (Spearfish Hatchery/D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery) is nationally significant for several reasons. First, it contains the only known surviving circa-1898 standardized hatchery building. Second, it is believed to be the best-preserved historic hatchery complex in the nation. It is clearly the only one devoted to the preservation of fish culture history. Third, the hatchery played a vital role in the development of sport fishing in famous Yellowstone National Park. Fourth, the hatchery operated as a national fish culture training center from the days of Superintendent Booth until closing in 1983. Many former and current national fish culture managers were trained at this facility.

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property name

, Lawrence
county

, SOUTH DAKOTA
state

9. Major Bibliographical References

/XX/ see continuation sheet

Previous documentation by NPS:

/ / preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

/XX/ previously listed in the National Register

/ / previously determined eligible by the National Register

/ / designated a National Historic Landmark

/ / recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

/ / recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

/XX/ State historic preservation office

/ / Other State agency

/XX/ Federal agency

/ / Local government

/ / University

/ / Other

Specify repository: U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: 10.67 acres

UTM References:

A = /13/ /590-560/ /4925-840/

C = /13/ /590-720/ /4925-620/

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B = /13/ /590-720/ /4925-760/

D = /13/ /590-520/ /4925-420/

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

Quad: Spearfish

Scale: 1:24000

/ / see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification:

/XX/ see continuation sheet

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"D. C. Booth Fish Hatchery Interpretive Facilities Design Prospectus." U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. N.d. Copy on file at State Historical Preservation Center, Vermillion, SD.

"D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery, One of the West's Oldest Fish Hatcheries." Brochure. N.d.

"D. C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery." Brochure. N.d.

Federal Writers' Project. A South Dakota Guide. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1939.

Lawrence County Historical Society. Some History of Lawrence County. Pierre, SD: State Publishing Co., 1981. p 52.

"National Fish Culture Hall of Fame and Museum." Brochure. N.d.

Peterson, Frank E. Historical Atlas of South Dakota. Chicago: S. Wangersheih, 1904.

Wichers, Frank. Personal Interview with Scott Gerloff at Spearfish, SD, September 30, 1975.

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BOUNDARY INCREASE:

Verbal Boundary Description: The nominated property is bounded by the legally recorded lot lines of the parcel historically associated with the hatchery complex. These lines, forming an irregular wedge-shaped figure are marked on the scaled map accompanying this nomination.

Boundary Justification: The original nomination document set arbitrary boundary lines that included only the 19th Century resources of the hatchery complex. Since the period of significance of the property extends up to 1941 and since the property includes a number of historically significant 20th Century resources not mentioned by nor included within the boundaries described by the original nomination document, it is necessary to increase the boundaries of the nominated property. On May 7, 1898, the United States Government acquired two adjacent parcels of land in the valley of Spearfish Creek, which together make up an irregular wedge-shaped tract of 10.67 acres on which the hatchery was built. One parcel acquired from James F. and Elizabeth J. Summers was described at the time of acquisition as:

Beginning at a stone in the center of section 15, township 6 north, range 2 east, Black Hills meridian, thence running south 15 degrees and 15 minutes east 320 feet 4 inches on the east line of the southwest quarter of said section 15, to a stone on the north bank of Kroll Spring Branch, thence south 30 degrees and 30 minutes west 1012 feet to a stone in Ame's Gulch, thence north 7 degrees west 1036 feet to a stone on the north line of the southwest quarter of said section 15, thence north 74 degrees and 45 minutes east 577 feet to the point of beginning containing nine and forty-two hundredths acres more or less.

The second parcel acquired from Spearfish Milling Company was described at the time of acquisition as:

Beginning at a stone in the center of section 15, township 6 north, range 2 east, Black Hills meridian, thence running south 74 degrees and 45 minutes west 577 feet to a stone on the north line of the southwest quarter of said section 15, thence north 7 degrees west 191 feet to a stone on the west bluff of Spearfish Creek, thence south 86 degrees and 15 minutes east 580 feet to the point of beginning, containing one and one fourth acres more or less.

Both transactions are recorded with the Lawrence County Register of Deeds.

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The combined tract as mapped by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and as shown by the dotted line on the accompanying scaled map is the most appropriate boundary for the property, because it includes the land area originally acquired for the facility and it includes all of the resources associated with the historic hatchery complex.

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1.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Partial overview from north side of Pond 2, camera facing southwest
(visible resources: Pond 2, Pond 3, Hatchery Building and Visitor
Center, Retaining Walls, Masonry Bridge, and Visitor Information
Building)

Photo No. 1

2.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Hatchery Building and Visitor Center, camera facing southwest

Photo No. 2

3.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Hatchery Building and Visitor Center, camera facing north

Photo No. 3

4.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Superintendent's Residence/D. C. Booth House, camera facing southwest

Photo No. 4

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5.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Superintendent's Residence/D. C. Booth House, camera facing north
Photo No. 5

6.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Ice House, camera facing southeast
Photo No. 6

7.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Maintenance Building, camera facing northwest
Photo No. 7

8.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Garage 3 and Garage 4, camera facing south
Photo No. 8

9.

Spearfish Fisheries Center
Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota
by John Rau
May 1991
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center
Pond 3, camera facing northwest
Photo No. 9

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10.

Spearfish Fisheries Center

Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota

by John Rau

May 1991

Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

Masonry Bridge, camera facing south

Photo No. 10

11.

Spearfish Fisheries Center

Spearfish, Lawrence County, South Dakota

by John Rau

May 1991

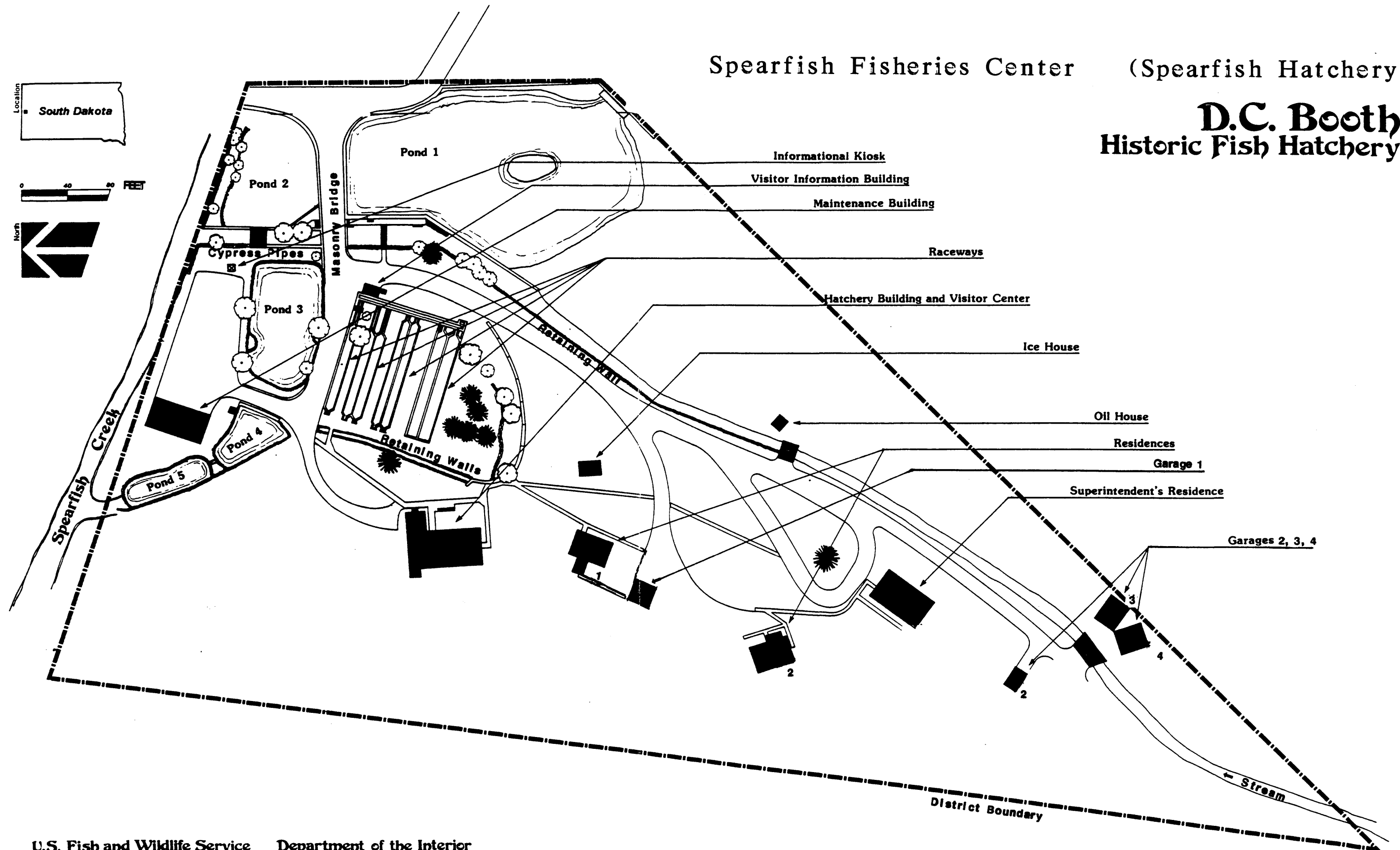
Neg.: South Dakota Historical Preservation Center

Raceways, camera facing northeast

Photo No. 11

Spearfish Fisheries Center (Spearfish Hatchery)

D.C. Booth Historic Fish Hatchery



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior

Lawrence County, South Dakota